Abstract

The present invention relates to a method for determining a subject having a risk of having developed or developing prostate cancer, which comprises the following steps:

a) a step of analyzing the presence/absence or level of mutation in the PCA-1 gene derived from the subject; and

b) a step of evaluating the presence/absence or level of the subject's risk of having developed or developing prostate cancer, based on the presence/absence or level of mutation in the PCA-1 gene. According to the determination method of prostate cancer of the present invention, a subject having a risk of having developed or developing prostate cancer can be determined conveniently and highly sensitively. Therefore, the method is effective for the diagnosis of prostate cancer, progress monitoring, prognostic prediction, diagnosis before the onset, carrier diagnosis and the like.